

THE  
Gard'ners  
KALENDAR,

DIRECTING

*What is to be done every Month,*

IN THE  
KITCHEN-GARDEN, FRUIT-  
GARDEN, and NURSERY,

AND HOW  
To Manage FORREST-TREES  
and FLOWER-GARDEN:

WITH  
A CATALOGUE of such *Dishes*  
and *Drinks* as a COMPLEAT  
GARDEN can afford in their *Seasons*.

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Publiſh'd for the Climate of Scotland,  
By JOHN REID Gard'ner.

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Corrected, with large Additions.

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TO THE  
R E A D E R.



*I*s hoped this little Tract, with the Additions, as it contains many Matters never before known here, may possibly tend to the Improvement of Gardens, and put many curious Persons upon further Discoveries, the Encrease of their Pleasure and Profit. Therefore the following Rules are laid down in as plain and easie a Method as possible, so that the meanest Capacity may understand them.

The Design of this Kalendar, is to remind the Gard'ner of the Business he is to do in every Month of the Year, in the Kitchen-Garden, Flower-Garden, Nursery and Plantation of Forrest-Trees.

In every Month the Gard'ner has an Account of the Weather he may reasonably expect, and if it may vary in some Points from what is said of it, yet generally it may be found to agree with the Relation; and 'tis thought not unreasonable, that all Lovers of Gardens should be a little apprized of it, seeing how much the Business of every Month depends upon it; for 'tis improper to do some Works in dry Weather, others in wet, and others are impracticable in Frost and Snow. In the next Place, the Products of the Garden are set down in such a Manner, as will re- inform us, what Herbs, Roots, Fruits and

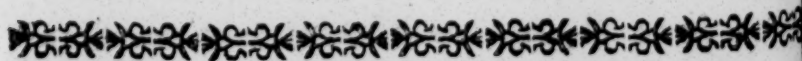
Flowers are in Perfection at any Time of the Year, which is of great Use to Families, and where great Entertainments are to be made.

There is one Thing so notorious, that it cannot pass by unobserved, and that is, the Indiscution which too many are guilty of when they walk in Gardens, in pulling of Flowers and Fruit unskilfully, which proves oftentimes prejudicial either in the Loss of the Seed of a good Kind of Flower, the Loss of an Experiment perhaps, or a Damage to the Tree the Fruit is torn from. And because many Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others who have fine Gardens, have oftentimes complained of this Breach of good Manners to their Acquaintances, without being capable of redressing the Grievance they lay under; sure every Body can reasonably take this amiss, since even one must needs be sensible, this Inadvertance has many Times destroyed a valuable Plant, and obliged the Owners of the Garden.

READER,

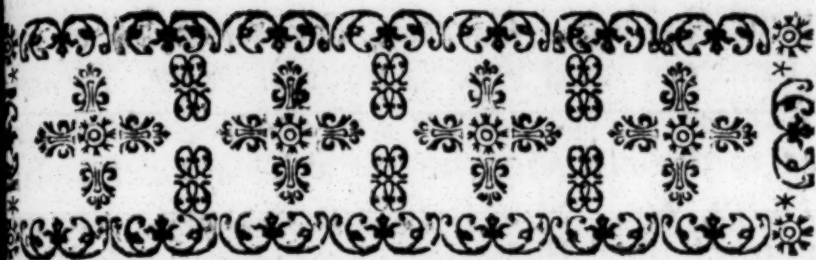
AS in this little KALENDAR you will find when, so in my Book [Intituled, The Scots Gard'ner] you will find how to perform the Particulars.

The Gard'ners Year is a Circle, as their Labour is never at an End: Nevertheless, their Term



N. B. That the ADDITIONS to the KALENDAR are marked thus





# November.



CONTRIVE or forecast where, and what you are to sow and plant. Trench and fallow all your vacant Grounds. Prepare and mix Soils and Composts thoroughly. Miss not Highway Earth, Clean-

ings of Streets. Make Compositions of Dungs, Soils and Lyme.

Lay bare Roots of Trees that need, and dung such as require it. Plant all *Fruit-Trees*, *Forrest Trees*, and *Shrubs* that lose the Leaf, also prune such. Plant *Cabbage*. Sow *Hastings* or early *Pease* in warm Grounds, but trust not to them.

Gather the Seeds of *Holly*, *Tew*, *Ash*, &c. ordering them as in *Chap. III*. Furnish your Nurseries with Stocks.

Shelter tender *Ever-green* Seedlings. Hous your *Cabbage*, *Carrots*, *Turneips*: And any Time ere hard Frosts, your *Skirrets*, *Potatoes*, *Parsneips*, &c. Cover *Asparagus*, *Artichocks* as in the last Month. Sow *Bears-ears*, plant *Tulips*, &c. Shut the Conservatory. Preserve your choicest Flowers. Sweep and cleanse the Walks of Leaves, &c. Stop your *Bees* close so that you leave breathing Vents.

 This Month is subject to violent Winds, frosty Nights, and great Rains, taking their Course by Turns, to the great Hurt of our Gardens and Plantations: It is not enough to guard against the pinching Frosts or shelter many tender Plants from the cold Rains which fall at this Season; but we must also be diligent to secure our *Fruit Trees*, and such *Forrest-Trees* as have been lately planted with strong Stakes, lest they are blown down or shaken by the boisterous Winds now coming from the *West*; for nothing, in my Opinion, contributes to destroy the Welfare of a young Tree more, than to leave it unguarded and exposed to the Mercy of the Winds; the young Fibres lately formed are broken, and every Part thro' which the Sap should have its Passage to the Head, is bruised and wounded, so that for Want of free Passage for the Sap, the Top is not half supplied, and the Whole languishes.

Now make Hot-Beds for *Asparagus*, to have some in *December*; and if we are not provided

Provided with Roots in our own Nursery, we may take them from some old Plantation which is worn out. Set the Roots close together, without trimming, taking Care that they do not come within two Inches of the Dung, and that the Buds are covered at least four Inches thick with Earth.

'Tis now a very good Time to lay down Branches of the *Vine*, especially such as we would have Fruit upon the following Year, to be set growing in Pots upon a Table at great Entertainments. The Branches for this Purpose must be Shoots of the same Year, and so drawn through the Hole at the Bottom of a Garden Pot, that when it is filled with Earth, there may be a reasonable Number of Eyes or Buds above Ground: A strong Branch perhaps may leave eight or nine Bunches of Grapes; and as the Bunch is smaller, in Proportion four or five.

### *Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.*

*Cabbage, Colliflower, Onions, Leeks, Shal-  
lot, &c. Blanched Sellery, Endive, Succory,  
pickled Asparagus, Purslain, &c. Fresh Pars-  
neips, Skirrets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turneips,  
Beetrave, Scorzonera, Parsly and Fennel Roots.*

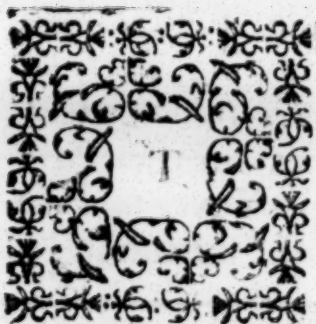
*Apples, Pears, &c.*

*Cyder, Perry, Wine of Cherries, Rasps, Cur-  
rants, Goosberries, Liquorish, Honey, &c.*

*De*



# December.



RENCH and prepare Grounds. Gather together Composts: Plant Trees in Nurseries, and sow their Seeds that can endure it.

Gather *Fir-Seed*, *Holly-Berries*, &c. Take up *Liquorish*. Continue your Care in preserving choice *Carnations*, *Anemonies* and *Ranunculuses* from Rains and Frosts: And keep the *Green-House* clos against the piercing Colds. Turn and refresh your Fruit in a clear and serene Day. Sharpen and mend Tools. Gather *Oziers* and *Hazle-Rods*, and make Baskets in stormy Weather. Cover your Water Pipes with *Leiter*, lest the Frosts do crack them. Feed weak Bees.

☞ This Month, commonly called the *Black Month*, is subject to every Sort of Weather which is fatal to Plants of a tender Nature; All *Vegetables* of our Climate seem now to sleep. The Days are short, and very little Warmth from the Sun, makes every curious Lover of Gardens wish for the *Spring*; tho' indeed



indeed, 'tis now an ingenious Gardiner will shew his Skill, in helping Nature by Artifice, to produce such Fruits and Herbs, as she is not capable of bringing forth without very extraordinary Assistance.

Guard against the Violence of Frosts, which commonly begin with great Severity to reign in this Month.

Prune Orchard Fruit-Trees, and take away such Branches as make Confusion, covering every considerable Wound with the following Mixture.

Take of Bees Wax, Rosin and Tar, of each a Pound, of Tallow half a Pound, melt and mix them together; and immediately after Amputation, dip a Painting-Brush in this Mixture, and cover the Wound with it.

In open Weather we may continue to sow *Pease* and *Beans* as formerly.

In frosty Weather bring into the Garden the necessary Manures for enriching the Ground.

### *Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.*

*Coleworts, Leeks, &c. House Cabbage, Onions, Shallot. Several dried sweet Herbs. Houfed Parsneips, Turneips, Skirrets, Carrots, Potatoes, Beetrave, Scorzonera, Parsly, Cresses and Chervil, Fennel-Roots. Pickled Cucumbers, Barberries, Artichocks, Asparagus, Purslain, Sallery and Endive blanched &c.*

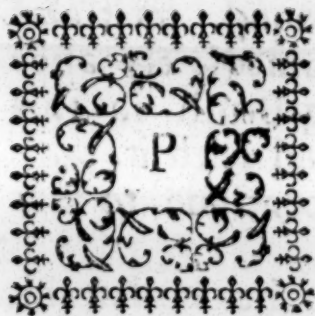
*Houfed*

Housed Apples, Pears. Conserved Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricocks, &c.

Wine of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Liqueurish, Honey, &c.



# January.



REPAIR the Ground, Soils and Manures. Fell Trees for Mechanical Uses. Prune Firs; plant Hawthorn-Hedges, and all Trees and Shrubs that lose the Leaf, Weather open; also prune the more hardy and old planted. Dung the Roots of Trees that need, draining excessive Moisture, gather Grasses ere they sprout, and near the End grass; begin with the Stone-Fruits; gather Holly-Berries, Fir-Husks, &c. secure choice Plants as yet from cold and wet, and earth up such as the Frosts uncovered.

Feed weak Bees, also you may remove them.

☞ This Month is commonly frosty, and if we have any great Snow in the Course of the whole Year, it is about this Time; and it is

is observable, that the most piercing Cold reigns chiefly at this Season: Therefore, whatever is nice and curious in our Gardens, must now be diligently looked after, especially those Plants which are in Hot-beds, by taking proper Means to defend them from the cold Air.

Some plant *Strawberries* upon a moderate Hot-bed, to make them bear Fruit betimes, but keep them not too tender; also plant *Mint* that it may not be wanting for Sallads in this Season: Mind to make new Beds frequently of *Asparagus* as you have use for it.

In open Weather continue to trench Ground, laying it in Ridges till you use it.

Now also is a proper Time to compose Earth by mixing several Soils together of different Qualities.

Uncover the Roots of Trees that are too luxuriant; cutting off some of their large Roots, as well to curb their too great Vigour, as to prevent their too early blossoming.

If the Weather be open, transplant all Sorts of *Timber-Trees*, having first prepared the Places for them.

In planting of Trees, have due Regard to the Manner of the Roots, that those which naturally spread near the Surface be not planted too deep, but as near as may be, imitate Nature in this and all other Garden Work.

In planting Trees for Timber, always preserve the leading or upright Shoots of the  
Trees,

Trees, pruning off the superfluous Branches. Chuse rather to plant small Trees, than those of a large Size, a few Years will reward your Wisdom in so doing, for where Trees have stood long enough in one Soil to become large and stately, they are hardly to be reconciled to any other; whatever Diligence may be used.

Set Traps for *Vermine*, which are now very busie about your young *Pease*, &c.

Plant *Cabbages*, *Turneips*, *Parfneips* and *Carrots* for Seed.

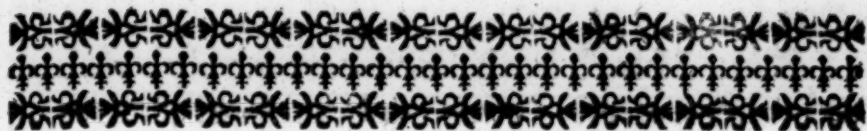
### Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.

**C**oleworts, Leeks, &c. Dry sweet Herbs. Housed Cabbage, Onions, Shallot, Parfneips, Skirrets, Potatoes, Carrots, Turneips, Beatrave, Scorzonera: For Sallad, Tops of Mint, young Cresses, Mustard, Radish, young Lettice, Onions, Sellery and Endive, the Tops of Burnet and Chervil, Parsly and Fennel Roots in Broth.

Pickled Artichocks, Beatraves, &c. Housed Apples, Pears, and other conserved Fruits. With Cyder and other Wines as before.







# February.



**PLANT** any Trees or Shrubs that lose the Leaf, also lay and circumpose such for Increase, see *June*: Likewise sow all your Seeds, Kyes, Kirnells, Nuts, Stones; also the Seeds of several Greens, as *Holly, Yew, Philyrea, Laurels, &c.* prune *Firs, &c.*

Continue to destroy *Vermine*.

Graffing is now in Season, see the last Month.

Prune all Trees and Shrubs, except tender Greens; nail and dress them at the Wall: Cover the Roots of Trees laid bare the Fore-end of *Winter*, if any be: Plant *Hawthorn Hedges, Willows, &c.*

Plant *Liquorish, Potatoes, Pease, Beans, Cabbage*: Sow *Parsly, Beets, Spinage, Marygold*, and other hardy Pot-Herbs.

Let *Carnations* and such sheltered Flowers get Air in mild Weather; but keep close the *Green-House*.

Now,

Now you may remove *Bees*, and feed weak *Stocks*.

This Month hath been commonly reckon-  
ed the wettest in the whole Year: And it  
has been observed, we rarely have any lasting  
Frosts begin at this Season; but have taken  
Notice, that when *January* has given us a good  
Share of Frost and Snow, the Weather in this  
Month is commonly warm, pleasant and  
Delightful, and if that happen, it is an admi-  
rable Time for Planting of Trees, either for  
Fruit Timber, or Ornament, if those Works  
were not compleated in the *Autumn*.

*Elm*-Layers should now be gathered from  
the Roots of large Trees, and planted in a  
Nursery, and young Plantations provided of  
all sorts of *Forrest-Trees* and *Shrubs*, which are  
propagated from *Slips* or *Layers*.

Set *Acorns* of the *Oak*, *Chestnuts* and *Wal-  
nuts*, and *Ilex*, and Sow *Bay Berries*, all which  
come up the first Year.

Sow the *Mast* of *Ash*, *Beech*, and such  
other Timber-Trees as has been prepared a  
Year in Sand, for else they will be Two Years  
in the Ground; as also the Berries of the  
*Hawthorn*, *Yew*, *Holly*, &c.

What I here mention concerning the prepar-  
ing of *Seeds* in *Sand*, is the common Practice:  
But I am informed by a good Author, that  
a certain Man sowed *Holly* and *Yew Berries*,  
which were two Years old, and had not been  
prepared that way, which came up the first Year  
with-

without Difficulty: And he adds, that he gathered *Ash-Keys* in the Spring, and sowed them immediately, and they came up in like Manner; but this is nothing extraordinary, seeing that the *Ash* will frequently hold its *Keys* two Years without letting them drop, and at that Age they are prepared of themselves to grow without any Artifice.

Others say, That *Holly Berries* being gathered and laid in a Heap in the House, without stirring them till the Spring, then those which lie in the middle of the Heap, will not only be void of the Pulp or fleshy Part, but begin to sprout, and then being immediately sown, will come up the same Season. This may happen perhaps from the Ferment which the *Berries* would raise when they began to sweat.

Prune and nail your *Wall-Trees*, especially *Apricocks*, and all other *Stone-Fruit*.

Sow *Skirrets* in light Ground, where they may have some Moisture. It is held by some, that when the Roots are about two Inches long, they should be Transplanted, to make them large.

Plant *Garlick*, *Shallots*, and *Rocambole*, for Increase in light Ground.

• Set *Potatoes* and *Jerusalem Artichocks* in heavy Ground.

Transplant young *Cabbage Plants* for a Crop, if that Work was not done in the preceeding Month.

Sow *Asparagus Seeds* in the natural Ground.

Towards the End, begin to graft in the Cleft, *Cherries*, *Pears*, and *Apples*.      Now

Now make your Hot-Beds for *Melons* and *Cucumbers*, and continue to Sow every Ten Days, for fear of Danger from the Weather.

*Melons* or *Musk-Melons* are multiplyed by a Seed which is like that of a *Cucumber*, excepting in Colour, which in *Melons* is of pale Red, and is not broad as that of others; of the Culture of which we shall here present you with a most ample account, as it has been delivered by the honourable Mr. *John Evelyn*.

The most undegenerating Sort of *Melons*, are not large, but of a middling Size, the Rind thin, faintly embroidered, and without being ribbled or divided along the Sides, or at least very obscurely: Others there are which be whitish, some of Slate Colour, Red-flesh, dry, yet melting in the Mouth, and not at all Mealy, but of an high Colour and generous Gust. In a Word, they are the only Sort, (after Trials of many Hundred Kinds) I have Cultivated with Success, and retain their good Qualities more then Twenty Years without any considerable Diminution.

Every Gard'ner, now a Days, knows how to raise *Melons*, but very few to govern them, the greatest Difficulty whereof, is in the Gelding of Superfluities, to cause them to knit and lean as they should do; in Order to which, observe these few Directions.

The first thing appearing (after the Seed is sown, and the Plants prick'd out from the Hot-bed into a more temperate) are a pair  
of



of small smooth Leaves, (which in *France*) we call the Ears. A few Days after 'twixt these, comes up a single Leaf, which we call the first Leaf, as being on the first Knot. Next to this in the same Place, and soon after there appears another which we term the second Knot: About the middle of whose Stalk, there shoots out another Leaf called the *Third-knot*, which *Third-knot*, is always to be prun'd off, but with Care, and without wounding of the Stalk or Branch of the Second-knot, upon which that Third did grow; it being from this Place you will find that Branch to sprout, which we call the *First-Leader*, and is that which will send out a first, second and third Knot; which Third (and all other such Thirds) you must cut or pinch off, as you did the other, without staying for a Fourth, or Fifth, or more shoot out. It is, I say, from these Knots and Joints, that other Branches in like manner will proceed, knit, and form into excellent Fruit, provided the Foot and original Stem have been well nourished in rich, warm, and proper Mould and well exposed.

I must not forget, That from the middle, likewise 'twixt the Ear, and Two first Leaves, there frequently rises another Branch, which you may abate or leave on, as you find it likely to prove, especially if a vigorous one, but the Leaf issuing from the middle of the Fourth Joint, and several more besides, successively

B

spring-

springing out of one another, as you see the Fourth from the Third ( and as all the rest I have mention'd ) I purposely omit, and have only figur'd, as superfluous to the ingenious Gard'ner.

When I Transplant from this Nursery-Bed ( into the prepared Holes or Ridges, and open Melonire ) I commonly place two Roots together, unless I meet with an extraordinary good Plant, and then spare both the Branches which spring from each Side, 'twixt the Ear and Haft; as before is shewed: But when I plant to root near each other ( as I do when they are not very fair ones ) I totally reject both Branches, which shoot from the two opposite Ears, to avoid that Confusion of those supernumeraries which injure the principal Stem and Foot it self.

Never suffer the Root, or Stalks of your *Melon*-Plants to touch the Dung, nor should you water them immoderately, but when the Earth is very dry, and the Season excessively hot, refresh, and give the Roots Drink, without deferring it till the Shoots complain, when it may come too late, I water them in these perishing Seasons, Two or Three Times every Week: And in the Evenings when the Sun is setting, and then cover them with *Matresses*, from Eleven till Two a Clock; and in the Afternoon during the Sun's excessive Violence, which exhausts and consumes the Humidity, necessary to both Roots and Branches.

I cover my *Meloniere* when it Rains, lest too much Moisture prejudice the Fruit, all which requires a great deal of Care, and no small Pains though this regular Proceeding is to me a real Pleasure.

When the Foot of your *Melon* Plant grows over Luxurious in Branches, cut away the Feeblest of them, leaving not above Three or Four of the most vigorous, and whose Knots grow nearest to one another: And when the *Melons* are knit, suffer not above Two upon each Foot, choosing such as are best placed, and nearest to the main and principal Stem, which should be thick, snug, and not too far above the Ground; of these are knit, and beginning to form, make choice of the handsomest, that are well trussed, with a thick short Tail, *Melons* with long starts, slender and narrow Leaves, never prove worth any thing.

When you begin to cover with Bells, raise them so upon little Forks, as they neither rest upon the Fruit or Branches, or quite exclude the Air; but so as to keep the Edges from bruising, and pressing the tender Stalk and intercepting the current Sap.

It now and then happens, That there rises a second Branch from between the Ears and two first Leaves (though I mention'd indeed but one) but this is very seldom; and you are still to count them but for one Joint or Knot, though there will thence proceed a Second, Third, Fourth, and perhaps Twenty

or Thirty more and futher remote, if you let them alone, and be not vigilant to restrain and stop his Exuberance in due Time. 'Tis true, they will present you with Fruit at the Extremities of their Branches, but 'tis little worth, as being so far distant from the Root, that the Sap spends it self in the tedious Passage before it arrives, as you will find by the withered Branches and dryness of the Leaves, which should skreen both Branches and Fruit till they are ripe, as we see they do, where a *Melon* has a short and substantial Foot. A curious Gard'ner therefore should visit his *Meloniere* from Time to Time, and be cutting off all mutilated, started and vitious Branches which annoy the Plants; for these Impertinents will grow even to the view of ones Eye, and quite Impoverish the Fruit, if not timely prevented.

Thus you see I am careful to purge the Stem of all the small, straggling, and unprofitable Branches, from which there is no Expectation of good Fruit; whilst observing those that have well knit *Melons* on them at the Ends of the Branches, I constantly take away the rest of that Branch on this side the Fruit, which devaricating into other useles Wanderings, would rob, and deprive the Fruit of the Nutriment derived from the Root; nevertheless with this Caution that in Pruning, I spare some less noxious Branches to shade the Fruit, that it be not left quite naked, and exposed to such a scorching Heat



Heat as would hinder its Growth and Maturity, which within Forty Days from its Nativity, and Knitting into Fruit, arrives to full Perfection.

Great and *Pompion* like *Melons* are very seldom tolerably good; as arriving to their Bulk, either from the Nature of the *Seed* and *Kind*, or from superfluous watering the smaller ones; wherefore (although as I said they cannot support the too excessive Heats,) the less Water you give your *Plants* (provided you find them not to want it) the better; and that rather a little at a Time than much: Once a Week is for the most Part sufficient. As to this therefore you must determine and regulate your Refreshments with great Circumspection, and judge by the Nourishments which you conceive necessary to produce and maintain the Foot with its Branch and Leaf deriving from it, without which no Kind and genuine Fruit is to be expected.

When you would gather a ripe *Melon*, you will have Notice by its turning a little yellow; from that Time within a Day (as the Weather proves) it does ordinarily ripen, and begin to cast a grateful Scent, this yellowness appearing in some Part of it or other, and not seldom with some Rists or little Chasms about the Stalk, &c. are most infallible Indications of its being left rather too long, than too hastily gathered: The Gard'ner must therefore not fail of visiting the *Meloniere* at the least

Times a Day, Morning, Noon, and Evening, for this critical Time of Ripening. He will sometime find *Melons* Ripen too fast, but they are seldom or never good, as proceeding rather from a sickly, or vitious Root, then from the Nature of the *Plant*, or species of these I cultivate.

After Twenty Four Hours keeping, or the next Day after it has been gathered ( for so long contrary to vulgar Opinion, it should be preserved in some dry sweet Place ) and not eaten immediately as it comes from the Garden: A perfect and transcendent *Melon* will be full juicy, and without any Vacuity ( which you will easily discern, by rapping a little with your Knuckles upon the out side of the Fruit ) the Meat should also be dry, or but a little red Meazing out of the Pulp, but by no means Watrish and Flashy; to this add a *Vermilion* Colour, a grateful Flavour, and an high and racy Taft.

Lastly, reserve for *Seed*, That only which lyes towards the sunny side of the *Melon*, which being immediately cleansed from its Mucilage, with a dry Linning Cloath, reserve in Boxes, or Papers, in some temperate and sweet Place.

### Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.

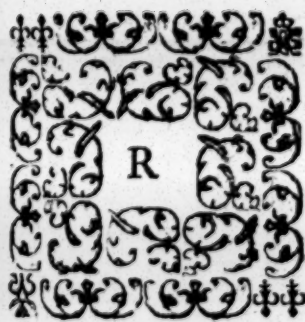
**C**ole, Leeks, sweet Herbs. Onions, Shallot, housed Cabbage, Skirrets, Turneips, Parsneips, Potatoes, Beetrave, Scorzonera, Carrots, besides Parsly and Fennel Roots. Pick-

Feb. the Kitchen-Garden, &c. 21

Pickled *Beet-rave*, *Artichock*, *Cucumbers*, *Water Cresses*, and blanched *Dandillions*. Housed *Apples*, *Pears*, and other conserved *Fruits*, with *Cyder* and other *Wines* and *Drinks* as before.



## March.



Edelve, mix, and rake your Ground for immediate Use, Delve about the Roots of all your *Trees*. Yet plant *Trees* and rather *Greens*. Also prune such, except the *Rosineous*. Propagate by Laying, Circumposition, and especially by Cuttings. Sow the *Seeds* of most *Trees* and *hardy Greens*. Cover these *Trees* whose Roots ly bare, and Delve down the Dungs that ly about your young *Trees* all Winter, covering on Litter again topt with Earth to prevent Drought in Summer: This is a material Observation and more especially for such as are late planted. Slit the Bark of ill thriving *Trees*. Fell such as grow crooked in the Nursery. Graffing is yet in Season, (but too late for

*Stone-Fruit* ) cut off the Heads of them Inoculated.

Set *Pease, Beans, Cabbage, Asparagus, Liquorish, Sow Parsly, Beets, Endive, Succory, Bugloss, Burrage, Sellery, Fennell, Marigold, Plant Shallot, Garlick, Potatoes, Skirrets, Sow Onions, Lettice, Cresses, Parsneips, Beetrave, Radish, &c.* And on the Hot-bed, *Collieflowers*, and if you please *Cucumbers, &c.*

Slip and set *Physick Herbs, Gelly-Flowers*, and other fibrous rooted Flowers. Be careful of the tender, the peircing Colds are now on Foot. Turn your Fruit in the Room, but open not yet the Windows.

Catch *Moles, Mice, Snails, Worms*, destroy *Frogs-Spawn, &c.*

Half open Passages for *Bees*; they begin to sit, keep them close Night and Morning: yet you may remove them.

 This Month affords us very little variety of *Herbs* for the Table, for now the Winter Stores are almost spent, and the Roots which have been hitherto useful, are hard and stringy; and besides, an understanding Gard'ner must, at this Season, new Crop his Ground with Herbs and Roots for the succeeding Months.

In *March* if your Ground be great, and the Number of Labourers proportionable, you should have the Pleasure with one Cast of your Eye to see them Digging, making up, Sowing, Planting, Hawing, Weeding, Grafting, Pruning



ing, &c. For *in Fine*, before the Month be out the most Part of the Ground should be taken up either with *Seeds* or *Plants*, which are to serve for Provision for the whole Year. All that which was before covered with Dung, ought to be discharged of its Coverings, which are now grown Noisome, as soon as they cease to be necessary, and every thing ought to breathe the free Air, which begins now to cheer both *Animals* and *Plants*; you should, at this Time, have at least something to begin to gather, either of *Sallads* or *Radishes*, of the new Season.

*Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.*

**B**Oth green and housed *Herbs* and *Roots*: Also pickled, housed, and conserved *Fruits*; with their *Wines* as in the former Months.



# April:



Lant *Holy-Hedges*, and *Hawthorn* too, if not too forward. Ply and sheer *Hedges*. Nail and Prune *Wall-Trees*, &c. Sow and Plant *Firs*, and other *Greens*. Slip and set *Sage*, *Rosemary*, *Thyme*, *Rue*, *Savory*, and

and all other fibrous rooted *Herbs* and *Flowers*. Uncover and dress *Strawberries*. Plant *Artichocks*, slip them and delve their Plots. Set *Cabbage*, *Beans*, *Pease*, *Kidneys*. Sow *Asparagus*, *Parsly*, *Beets*, and *Beet-Card*. Set *Garlick*, *Shallot*, *Potatoes*, *Skirrets* *Sorrel*. Sow *Onions*, *Leeks*, *Lettice*, *Cresses*, *Radish*, *Orach*, *Scorzonera*, *Carvy*, *Fennel*, &c. And on the Hot-bed *Cucumbers*, *Collieflowers*, *Purslain*, sweet *Marjoram*, *Basil*, *Summer-Savory*, *Tobacco*, &c.

Set *Strawberries*, *Violets*, *Gelly-Flowers*, &c. Also sow the Seeds of *Gelly-Flowers*, &c. Sow all your annual *Flowers*, and *Rare-Plants*, some requiring the Hot-bed. Destroy *Moles*, *Mice*, *Worms*, *Snails*. Lay, Beat, and Roll *Gravel* and *Grass*. Fall to your Mowing and Weeding.

Open the Doors of your *Bee-hives* now they hatch.

 The Weather is commonly unsettled in this Month, the Nights frequently frosty, and blighting Winds from the East are still to be expected. The new Moon of this Month, which the *French* call the *Ruddy Moon*, is for the most Part attended with destructive and violent Winds, which endanger the tender Sprouts of Plants, and young knit Fruit; therefore Gard'ners ought to be careful how they yet expose any *House Greens* or *Exotick Plants* to the open Air, or depend too much upon the fair Promise of a warm Day or two.

If the Weather be dry and windy, stake up all new planted *Trees*, if that Work was neglected in the preceeding Month, watering them well once in ten Days, and fence your spired Seedling *Onions* from the Winds, for they are easily broken.

It is now that our Gardens begin to be overrun with *Snails* and *Slugs* to the great destruction of our young knit *Wall-Fruit* and the Greens of the *Kitchen-Garden*. Many ways have been prescribed to remedy this Evil, as to lay *Tobacco-Dust*, *Soot*, *Saw-Dust* or *Barley-Chaff* round about the Stems of *Plants*, which indeed will keep them off for a little Time, but the first Rain that falls, gives them full Liberty to pass over these Fortifications, neither are we more successful in putting *Tar* upon the Stems of *Trees*, for a few warm Days dries it up: But the most ingenious Contrivance to keep off these destructive Vermin that I have ever met with, I learn from a curious Gentleman of *Hartfordshire*, which is so cheap and Easy, and so much to the Purpose, that I believe few lovers of Gardens will be without it.

He directs to wrap about the Stem of a *Tree*, two or three Rounds of Line or Rope made of *Horse-Hair*, such as are commonly used to hang Clothes upon; these are so full of Stubs and straggling Points of the Hair, that neither a *Snail* or *Slug* can pass over them, without wounding themselves to Death; so that

that the Head of the Tree, if it be a *Standard* or *Dwarf*, can receive no Harm from them; if we secure a *Wall-Tree*, we must yet use a little more Caution; for besides preventing their Passage up the Stem of the Tree, we must fasten one of these Ropes close to the Wall, so as to inclose all the Branches of the Tree and allow space enough to nail up the summer Shoots within the Compass of the *Hair-Line*.

In *Espaliers* of *Fruit-Trees*, it is only necessary to wrap these *Hair-Lines* about the Stems of Trees near the Roots, and about the Bottom of every Stake, which Work should be done in the Winter when the *Snails* are laid up in their close Quarters.

To preserve *Colliflower-Plants*, or other tender *Herbs*, which are lyable to be destroyed by *Slugs* or *Snails*, the *Hair-Lines* may be fastened about the Edges of the Beds they are planted in. It is to be remarked, that these Lines are left for this Use, when the *Hair* they are made of is very short, for then they will be full of Points, and compleatly armed against any Attempts of these Murdering Vermine.

The Ground is now in good Order to receive the Seeds of *Thyme*, and such Aromatick Herbs; and this Work should not be delayed longer than the last Week in this Month. *Note*, All small Seeds must be sown shallow in the Earth, and the larger Seeds deeper



April.

*the Kitchen-Garden, &c.*

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deeper in Proportion, and again, as the Ground is more light and sandy, every sort must be sown deeper than in heavy Soils.

We may continue to make Plantations of *Strawberries* till the middle of the Month, placing the Plants about eight or ten Inches apart.

If the Weather be moist, it is not too late to make Layers of *Jessamine*, *Honey-suckle*, *Roses*, and such like Shrubs.

Sow *sellery* upon the natural Ground, or upon some decayed Hotbed, to succeed that sown in *March*.

Sow now *Spanish Chardones* in the natural Ground for a second Crop, make Holes for the Seeds about five or six Foot Distance; put four or five Seeds in each Hole, and when they are come up, leave only one strong Plant growing in a Hole for Blanching.

Make Ridges for *Cucumbers* and *Melons* for a full Crop, and Prune off the superfluous Branches from the *Melon Plants* upon the forward Ridge: But do this carefully, without lifting up the Runners from the Ground; for the least Disturbance of that Kind is apt to bruise the tender Branches, which often ends in the Loss of the whole Plant.

Water well your *Strawberries*, while they are in Blossom, two or three Times a Week, if the Weather be dry, this must be done in the Morning.

*Garden*

## Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.

**O**nions, Leeks, Coleworts, Beets, Parsly, and other Herbs: Spinage Sorrel, Scorzonera, green Asparagus, Lettice, Radishes, and other sallads Cresses, Pickled Artichocks, Beetrave, Barberries, Cucumbers.

Housed Apples and Pears, conserved Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricocks, Goosberries, Currants: Also the Wines of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Liquorish, Honey, &c.



## May.

**P**ULL up Suckers, and haw about the Trees: Rub off unnecessary Buds: Sheer or clip Hedges: Prune tender Greens (not the rolineous) bring forth the housed ones, refreshing and

trimming them: Plant all Sorts of medicinal Herbs: Sow all sweet ones which are tender

Gather Snails, Worms, catch Moles.

Sow Lettice, Cresses, Parslain, Turneps Radish, Pease, &c. continue weeding and watering.

Nea

Near the End, watch the *Bees* ready to swarm.

 Altho' in this Month the Season is so far advanced, as to bring many Plants to their highest Perfection, and Nature seems to be drest in her Wedding Garment, the Garden is yet subject to many Hazards from frosty Nights, and cold Blasts, which oftentimes happen in the first Fifteen Days; we have several Times Snow in this Month; and though Snows are in common at this Season, yet the Showers which frequently fall towards the Beginning, are often mixed with Hail, which I account the most pernicious Off-spring of the Weather, with Respect to *Vegetables*, as their Leaves and young Fruit are then tender, and very subject to bruise by every little Accident of that Kind. It has been a Rule among the Gard'ners, about the Middle of this Month to expose, or bring abroad their Exotick Plants, and such tender Shrubs as the Uncertainty of the Weather, in the preceeding Months, confined within Doors; and I have observed, we seldom have any Weather so unfavourable to Plants after the Fifteenth, as to do them any Prejudice.

If ill Weather, or other Accidents has prevented a Gardener from performing what is recommended for the Work of the last Month, let him delay no longer than the first Week in this; for now the Season is so far advanced

ced, that a Day lost is equal to a Week in the three preceeding Months.

Now look to your *Melon* Ridges, as well those made in *February*, as those which were planted in the last Month, weeding them, and carefully pruning off the Water Branches, which are known by their Flatness and extraordinary Breadth; it is also advisable to pinch off the Tops of such Runners as have Fruit upon them, leaving three or four Joints always beyond the Fruit, and particularly taking Care that every Fruit be sufficiently sheltered with Leaves; for to expose them to the Sun while they are small, spoils their Growth. It is supposed that a *Melon* is about Forty Days between the Time of its setting and ripening; and as it is prescribed, that Fruit is to be shaded by the Leaves during the Time of its Growth, so when that is perfected, we cannot expose it too much to the Sun for ripening, if we would have it well tasted.

If the Season be dry, rather float the Alleys between the *Melon* Ridges, then pour Water upon the Plants, or near the Stems; for the Use of watering is to feed the extream Fibres of the Roots, which are the only Parts of a Plant by which it receives its Nourishment; and these Fibres in *Melon* and *Cucumber* Plants always run as far as the Branches. The Inconveniences which attend the wetting the Leaves or Stems of these Plants, are either that they rot or mould by the Wet lying long upon them.



them, or else they are scalded, if the Sun shines hot.

The Water for this Use should be as simple as possible, for, all Waters prepared with hot Dungs breed Insects among the Plants, which often destroy them: Pond Water which lies exposed to the Sun, I take to be the best, and even that ought to be given but in small Quantities to a *Melon*, for much Wet spoils its Flavour, but *Cucumbers* are great Lovers of it.

The Beginning of this Month sow *Cucumbers* in the natural Ground, about Ten or Twelve Seeds in each Hole, for fear of Disappointments, but leave only four of five when they are come up; let the Earth be fresh and well work'd with a Spade, rather light than otherwise, for in stiff Soil the Fruit is apt to suffer by *Worms*: This Sowing will afford us Plenty of Fruit in *August*, as well for Pickling as to eat with Sallads; a Plantation of this Kind producing near twice as much Fruit as one of the same Quantity of Ground forced with Dungs.

Gather carefully the Nests of *Caterpillars*, and other Insects which annoy your Trees, and prune off all crumpled Leaves and Twigs, for they harbour the worst of Vermine, although they are scarce visible without the Help of *Microscopes*; this Work is the more necessary, because (as Mr. Richard Bradley informs us) every Insect increases yearly about 400, and some of them many more; for Ex-  
C ample,

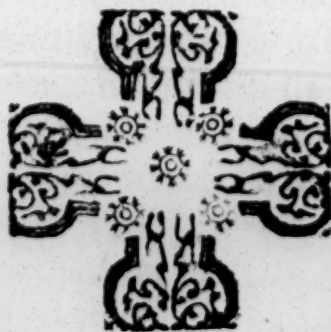
ample, those *Catterpillars* which feed upon the *Cabbage*, and change into the common white *Butter-flies*, breed twice every Year, each of them laying near 400 Eggs at one Time; so that from the second Brood of one single *Caterpillar*, we may reasonably expect 160000.

*Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.*

**C**oleworts, and other Herbs, (being eaten with Contentment is better than a fatted Ox without it) Sage (with Butter) Leeks, Parsly, Thyme, Marjoram, Sorrel, Spinage, &c. Scorzonera, Asparagus, Lettice, Purslain, and other Sallads and Pot-Herbs.

Pickled Artichocks, Barberries, Beatrave, Cucumbers; housd Apples and Pears for many Uses; early Cherries, Strawberries, near the End.

Cyder, Metheglin, Liquorish Ale, &c.





# June.



LEANSE, about the Roots of Trees, Suckers and Weeds; water their covered Bulks, especially the new planted.

Fell the long small ill-train'd *Forrest-Trees* in the Nursery within half a Foot of the Ground: Unbind Graffs: Prune all *Wall and Standard-Trees*: Towards the End you may inoculate, and increase by Circumposition.

Gather *Elm* Seed, and sow immediately.

Transplant *Collieflowers*, *Coleworts*, *Beets*, *Leeks*, *Purslain*, &c. in moist Weather; at least water first the Ground if dry.

Sow *Pease*, *Radish*, *Turneip*, *Lettice*, *Chervil*, *Cresses*, &c. Destroy *Snails*, *Worms*, &c.

Begin to lay *Carnations* or *Gellyflowers*; shade, support and prune such as will blow; water Pots and thirsty Plants; weeding and mowing is in Season, and so is Distillation.

*Bees* now swarm, look diligently to them.

 The Method I have taken in the preceding Months, in giving a short Account of the Weather, which may reasonably be expected every Month, was chiefly designed to stir up the Gardeners to a necessary Care of such of their Plantations, as are the most subject to be injured by uncertain Seasons: But as in the foregoing Months, it was desired, that we use our greatest Skill and Diligence to guard against Frosts, so now we ought with the greatest Application to use proper Methods for defending our Plantations from the too violent Scorchings of the Sun, and have a watchful Eye upon such Plants especially, as have been lately transplanted, and refresh them with moderate Waterings about their extremam Fibres; for to give them Water too near the Stem, does them little good: This Work ought now to be done in the Evenings.

Continue to mow Grass Walks early in the Morning, and after Rain; also to destroy Weeds as in the former Months.

It is now a proper Time to clip Edgings of *Box*, &c. especially after Rain; but if the Weather be dry, gather Herbs for drying, to lay up for *Winter's* Use, such as *Sage* of *Ver*  
*tue*, *Mint*, *Carduus*, *Thyme*, *Lavendar*, &c.

Cut no *Asparagus* after the first Week in this Month, for it will impoverish the Roots.

The Season is now very proper for budding or inoculating of *Peaches*, and other Stone Fruits.



## Garden Disbes and Drinks in Season.

Colly-flowers, Beets, Parsly, Sorrel, and other  
Pot Herbs; Purslain, Lettice, and other Sal-  
lads; Radish, Scorzonera, Asparagus; green  
Pease and Artichocks; green Goosberries, ripe  
Cherries, Rasps, Currants, Strawberries.

Housed Apples and Pears.

Cyder, Metheglin, &c.



## July.

ALLOW Ground as soon as the  
Crop comes off: Prune and  
purge all *Standard-Trees*: Ply,  
F nail, prune and dress your  
*Wall-Trees*: Pull up Suckers  
and Weeds: Haw and water  
where needful: Inoculate Fruit-Trees, Shrubs,  
Ever-Greens, Flower-Trees; increase the same  
by laying: Clip your Hedges after Rain: Suf-  
fer such Herbs and Flowers to run to Seed as  
you would save, cutting the rest a handful  
from the Ground.

Sow *Turnep*, *Radish*, *Lettice*, *Onion*, *Colliflower*, *Cabbage* and *Coleworts* in the full Moon: Near the End sow *Beets*, *Spinage*, &c. You may plant *Strawberries*, *Violets*, *Camomile*: Lay *Gellyflowers*, plant their Seedlings: Slip and set *Hypaticas*, *Bearsars*, *Couslips*, *Hellibores*, &c. Take up *Bulbo* and *Tuberous* ones that are dry in their Stalks (if you mind to change their Places) and keep till *September*, but some would be set immediately.

Supply Voids with potted Annuals: Lay *Grass* and *Gravel*: Make *Cherry* and *Rasberry* *Wine*, &c.

Prevent the *Bees* latter Swarms; kill *Drons*, *Wasps*, &c.

 We are now arrived at that happy Season, which affords us almost every Variety the Garden can produce: If the Gard'ner has been diligent in the preceeding Months, he now meets the Reward due to his Skill and Labour, we have little Rain at this Time, and the Weather very hot, therefore our greatest Care must be to water carefully all new planted Trees and Herbs, so as to nourish their outward Fibres, as is before directed: The Hours of general Watering in this Month, are from Five in the Morning till Eight; and from Five in the Afternoon till Eight or Nine in the Evening; but in particular Places, which have the Benefit of some Wall or Hedge to shade the Sun from them, we may take other Times of the Day, observing the Mo-  
tion

tion of the Sun, that his Beams do not reach them till at least two Hours after Watering; for the extream Heat of the Sun at this Time of the Year, would scald a new watered Plant, if we did not allow a sufficient Time, for the Moisture to sink into the Ground before the Sun come upon it.

Trust not too much to the sudden Showers which may now fall, for they are of little Help to the Roots of Plants; neither neglect to water those Plants which stand abroad in Pots or Boxes, for they have yet less Benefit from the Rains in this Season, than the Plants in the open Ground.

Delay not to gather such Seeds as are fully grown and coloured in their Husks, pulling up the whole Plants, and setting them upright in a House, till the Seed Pods are dry; for were we to wait till the Husks open before we gather them, great Part of the Seed would be lost. This Way of gathering of Seed is commonly practised; the Moisture in the Plants, and a little Sun, will perfect the Seeds, and they are subject to no Hazard from Birds or wet Weather.

Sow *Carrots*, *Turneips* and *Onions* to stand the *Winter*: Earth up *Sellery* in Drills, and plant out a new Parcel to succeed the former: Plant out what *Collieflowers* you have yet remaining, to blossom in the *Autumn*.

Guard against *Wasps* and other Insects, which now devour your Fruit, by placing  
Phials

Phials of Honey and Ale near your Fruit-Trees; and several other Ways you may soon catch a large Quantity of them; Once every Week renew the Bottles; and above all, take Care to bruise the Insects you take out of them; for tho' they are seemingly dead, I have known a warm Day or two bring them to themselves, therefore take Care how you throw them away.

There is no Time more proper to War against *Ants*, and other such destructive Vermin than this Month; they are now all abroad, and may be taken.

Be careful to pick off all crumpled Leaves wherever you see them, and the very Twigs themselves if they are curled, for they are the Beds of destructive Creatures.

I the more particularly recommend the Destruction of these devouring Vermin, because of their wonderful Increase, especially the smaller Kinds of them, such as infect the *Colliflower*, whose Eggs are Five Hundred times (as Mr. Richard Bradely informs) less than the least Grain of Sand, and many thousands of them in Number lay'd from one single Insect; so that from a second Generation of them, they are so numerous, that if every Egg which one might find upon a blighted *Colliflower*, was a Glob of an Inch Diameter, they would fill more Space than the whole Terrestrial Globe: The wonderful Smallness of the Eggs of those Creatures, I confess, may seem  
very



very strange to those who are unacquainted with the Use of *Microscopes*; but this is no more curious, than what the late famous Dr. *Hook* has taught us in his Works, where he mentions the Seeds of *Moss*, which were so small, that Ninety thousand of them being laid together in a straight Line, did not exceed the Length of a Barley-Corn; and that 1,382,400,000 of them, would weigh only a Grain.

About the 20th, sow some *Collieflowers* to stand the *Winter*; for the right Season for this Work is chiefly to be regarded, if we propose to have good Flowers early in the *Spring*, for sowing them only a few Days sooner or latter, makes them either run before their Time, or come much latter and weaker than they ought to do: If the *Winter* be mild, and the Plants are set close together, many will run up to Seed; and if sharp Frosts, and a rough Season begins in *November*, some of this sowing will make good forward Plants; however, I advise to sow again the first Week in the next Month; so that from these two Seminaries, it will be morally impossible to miss of a Crop to our Mind.

Take up *Shallots*, *Garlick*, and gather *Re-cambole* when the Stalk turns yellow.

### *Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.*

**B**EETS, and many Pot-Herbs and sweet Herbs. *Purslain*, *Lettice*, *Endive*, &c.  
Cabbage,

*Cabbage, Colliflower, Scorzonera, Beetrave, Carrot, Radish, Turnep, Pease, Beans and Kidneys; Artichocks, Strawberries, Rasps, Currants, Goosberries, Cherries, Plums, Summer Pears and Apples, Cyder, Metheglin, and other Wines.*



## August.

ALLOW Borders, Beds, Nurseries, and the Bulks of Trees; yet inoculate: Ply and purge Trees: Pull up Suckers and Weeds: Clip Hedges: Gather the *Black-Cherry* and *Morella* Stones: Gather *Mezerion-Berries*: Gather the Seeds of most Herbs and Flowers: Cut your Physick Herbs: In the Beginning sow *Cabbage* (tho' I confess 'tis too late, see the last Month) *Beets* and *Beetcard*, *Spinage*, *Black Radish*, *Chervil*, *Lettice*, *Corn-Sallad*, *Endive*, *Scorzonera*, *Carvy*, *Marygold*, *Angelica*, *Scurvy-Grass*, &c. Take up ripe *Onions*, *Garlick* and *Shallot*: Unbind Buds inoculated: Cut and string *Strawberries*: Lay *Gellyflowers*: Sow Colum.

*Columbines, Holyhocks, Larkj-heels, Candytufts, Poppies, and such as can endure Winter.*

Take up your *Bulbs*, and plant as in the last: Sift the Ground for *Tulips* and *Gladiolus*: Plunge in potted Annuals in Vacancies: Keep down Weeds by Hawing, &c. Lay Grass and Gravel; beat, roll and mow well; make *Goosberry* and *Currant* Wines, &c.

Towards the End take *Bees*, take the lightest first; those who are near Heaths may differ a little: Destroy *Wasps*, straiten the Passage, by putting on the Hecks to secure from Robbers.

 The first Part of this Month, the Weather is comonly hot and dry, so that Watering is still necessary, but at the latter End we are not without Danger of frosty Nights; and I have observed, that then also our first Rains begin.

We may water in the Evening till the Fifteen; and after that, if there is Occasion, the Morning is to be preferred for that Work, for Fear of Frost.

The first Week sow a second Crop of *Colliflowers* to stand the *Winter*, least the First should run to Seed, which they will be apt to do, if we have an open Season till *Christmas*, or the Ground be light and lie in a Bottom.

Now break off the Stems of such *Artichocks* as have done bowing.

Sow *Cresses* to stand the *Winter*, they will highten the Taste of those Sallads which are gathered upon Hot-Beds in *December* and *January*, &c.

Give more Earth to your blenching *Sellery*, and continue to raise the Earth about it every Fortnight. Mind to gather what Seed you have ripe.

Yet continue to destroy Weeds, and such Vermine as annoy the Trees.

Till the Tenth of this Month, we continue to sow *Turneips* in the open Fields, for these Roots not only yield a profitable Crop, but very much enrich all light Soils.

Towards the End, slip and set all Aromatick Herbs, as *Savory*, *Thyme*, *Hysop*, &c. and cut down those which are run to Seed, within three or four Inches of the Ground.

### Garden Disbes and Drinks in Season.

**M**ANY Pot-Herbs and Sallads, *Cabbage*, *Colliflower*, *Beetcard*, *Turneip*, *Radish*, *Carrot*, *Beetrave*, *Scorzonera*, *Pease*, *Beans* and *Kidneys*, *Artichocks*, *Cucumbers*, *Apples*, *Pears* and *Plums* of several Kinds, *Apricocks*, *Geens*, *Goosberries*, *Currants*, *Rasps*, *Strawberries*. &c. *Cyder*. *Metheglin*. *Cherry-Wine*. *Currant-Wine*. *Goosberry-Wine*. *Raspberry-Wine*. &c.





# September.



**ALLOW**, trench and level Ground; prepare Pits and Borders for Trees; gather *Plane-Seed*, *Almond*, *Peach* and white *Plum* Stones; gather ripe Fruits; plant forth *Cabbage*; remove *Bulbs*, and

plant them; refresh, trim and house your tender Greens; refresh and trim Pots and Cases with *Gellyflowers*, and other fine Flowers and Plants, carrying them to Pits, shelter and cover, giving them Air, &c.

Towards the End gather *Saffron*.

Make *Cyder*, *Perry*, and other Wines, &c.

Straiten the Entrance to *Bee-Hives*, destroy *Wasps*, &c.

Also you may now remove *Bees*.

✂ In this Month the *Gard'ner* has great Variety of Business, and must imploy his Head as well as his Hands towards furnishing his *Kitchen Garden* with every Thing necessary for *Winter* Use. The Showers, which are seldom wanting at this Season, prepares Ground for the Reception of many Plants and  
Seeds,

Seeds, and the great Heats also declining, give us now Opportunity of replanting many Things which would have been endangered by removing in the preceeding Month.

At the Beginning hough *Turneips* the first Time. If the Weather be dry gather such Fruits as are now ripe upon the Trees, and such others as are full grown, and in good Condition to be laid up in the House, for the use of the following Months: *Pears* or *Apples*, as are fit to gather, will easily leave the Tree; therefore use no violence to pull them off, for such as do not willingly part from the Tree will shrivel and have an insipid taste,

Gather such small Seeds as are now ripe, according to the former Directions: Gather the *Leek-Seeds*, if the Seeds are black, cutting the Heads from the Stems, and spread them upon a Sheet every Day in the Sun, till they are fit to be rooted out.

Gather the Pods of *Garden* and *Kidney Beans*, and expose them to the Sun for drying, to be laid up till the *Spring*, or the Time you would use them, and let them not be taken out of the Seed Pods till your Ground be ready for them, for the Pods preserve the Seeds.

The *Cucumbers* which are now full ripe, must be cut open, and the Seeds and Pulp taken out of them, to remain together two or three Days before they are washed clean: The Seeds may then be kept in Water Twenty four Hours, and laid to dry in the Sun for Ten Days, be  
sure

Sept.

*The Kitchen Garden.*

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sure all Seed are thoroughly dry before they are laid up, or they will rot.

We may yet Replant *Endive*, and all sorts of fibrous rooted Herbs, continue to earth up *Sellery*, make Plantations of *Cabbages* and *Coleworts*, 'tis now a good Time to transplant *Strawberries*.

Transplant young *Colliflower* Plants, in Places where they are to flower under some warm Wall, or place for shelter, those which are now planted out for good, will blossom above fifteen Days sooner than those which are planted in the *Spring*, and will produce much larger Flowers if they can be preserved through the *Winter*.

*Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.*

**V**arieties of Pot-Herbs and Sallads, *Cabbage*, *Collie-flower*, *Pease*, *Beans*, and *Kidnies*, *Artichocks*, *Beet-card*, *Beet-rave*, *Scorzonera*, *Carrots*, *Turneips*, *Radish*, *Cucumbers*, *Apples* and *Pears* of many Kinds, *Apricocks*, *Peaches*, *Nectarines*, *Quinces*, *Grapes*, *Barberries*, *Filberds*.  
*Cyder*, *Liquorish Ale*, *Metheglin*, and *Wine* of *Cherries*, *Rasps*, *Gooseberries*, *Currants*, &c.



Oct.



# October.

**G**ATHER *Winter* Fruits; trench and fallow Grounds (mixing with proper Soil) to ly over the *Winter*; prepare Dungs and Manures, mixing and laying them in Heaps bottom'd and covered with Earth; plant *Hawthorn*-Hedges, and all Trees that lose their Leaves, also lay their Branches; prune *Roses*; gather Seeds of *Hazle*, *Hawthorn*, *Plane*, *Ash*, *Beach*, *Oak*, *Apple*, *Pear*, &c. cut *Strawberries*, *Artichocks*, *Asparagus*, covering their Beds with Dung and Ashes; earth up *Winter* Sallads, Herbs and Flowers a little; plant *Cabbage*, &c. plant *Tulips*, *Anemonies*, and other *Bulbs*; sow the Seed of *Bearsars*, *Cowslips*, *Tulips*, &c. beat and roll Gravel and Grass; finish your last Weeding and Mowing; lay bare leopored Tree Roots, and remove what harms them; also delve and dung such as require it; drain excessive Moisture wherever it be; pickle and conserve Fruits. Make *Perry* and *Cyder*.

You may now safely remove *Bees*.

 We



 We ought now to make use of every Opportunity, to compleat our Plantation of Herbs for *Winter* use: The greatest part of this Month we may expect tolerable Weather, but after that, our chief Business will be, to secure, from the severities of the Season, all Plants which are in danger of being injured by the Frosts and high Winds.

Take up those *Collie-Flower* Plants which begin to flower, tie their Leaves together, and bury their Roots and Stalks in Sand, in a Cellar or some cold Place, the Flowers will increase in Bigness, and remain good for some Months

Also cut *Artichokes* with long Stalks, and preserve them in the House, setting their Stalks in Sand.

'Tis now the Season to lay up Roots for *Winter* Store, such as *Carrots*, and *Parsneips*; and some Gardeners also think it best to take the Roots of *Turneips* out of the Ground, and lay them in Sand: But, I rather choose to leave the *Turn-ips* in the Ground, until we are ready to use them; and for the other two Kinds, I prescribe the following Method: Make choice of a dry part in your Garden, and there dig a Trench about eight or ten Inches deep, into which (without Mixture of Earth or Sand) lay your Roots close together, first cutting off their green Tops and growing Buds, and then cover them about six Inches thick with Wheat Straw ridgewise. We may this way preserve them fit for Use till the following *June*.

'Tis now the best Time of the Year, for transplanting of Fruit-Trees, although their Fruit be upon them.

Transplant *Forrest-Trees* of all sorts from the Beginning to the End of this Month, the *Elm* especially about the first Week, although its Leaves are then very green.

About the middle of this Month sow the *Cyder-Pressings* in Beds of fresh Earth, to raise Stocks for Graffing, or even making of *Orchards* without Graffing. From a Nursery of this kind, we raise as many different Sorts of *Apples* as we raise Plants, altho' the Seed came all from the same Tree, so much is Nature pleased with Variety.

And it may be, was the Earth more constant and uniform in its Productions, its Vegetative Power would be too soon exhausted; for I conceive were all *Apples* exactly the same, they would all draw this very same Nourishment from the Earth, and the like with every Tribe of Vegetables, but this Variety seems to determine, what I have often thought of, that there are as many distinct Qualities in the Earth, as there are different kinds of Plants growing upon it, and that each Plant can only take out of the Earth that Spirit which its Parts are naturally prepared to receive, and leave the others undisturbed. If the Generation of Plants is allowed, (as the forementioned Mr. *Richard Bradly* explains in his first Part of his *New Improvements*) the vast Varieties  
in

in Plants seems to proceed from the coupling of one Plant with another; and that is, the *Farina Facundans* of one sort being conveyed by the Air, and lodged upon the Female Parts in the Blossom of another Tree, changes the Properties in the Seed, which it impregnates, so as to make it produce a Tree differing in some Respects from the Mother Plant.

Now lay up some *Acorns* and the *Mast* of other Timber Trees in dry Sand.

Towards the End, Earth up and dress *Artichokes*, and cover your *Asparagus* Beds with long Dung, to preserve them from the Severity of the *Winter*.

### *Garden Dishes and Drinks in Season.*

**C**ole-worts, Leeks, Cabbage, Collie-Flowers, Onions, Shallot, Beans, blanched Endive and Sallery. Pickled *Asparagus*, Purslain, &c.

*Scorzonera*, Beatrave, Carrots, Turneips, Parsneips, Potatoes, Skirrets, Artichocks, Cucumbers, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Almond, &c.

Cyder, Perry, and Wine of Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, Rasberries, Ale of Liquorish, Metheglin, &c.



# APPENDIX

Concerning Bot-Herbs, and such as are commonly used for STILLING.



**T**HAT there may not be any thing omitted that is proper to be done in the *Kitchen Garden*, 'tis thought necessary to treat of such *Plants* and *Herbs* as are commonly used for *Stilling*, and are sometimes dry'd for the Use of the *Kitchin*; and first of such as are *Aromaticks*.

*Rosemary* and *Lavender* are both durable *Plants* and *Ever-greens*; they love a light sandy Soil, and are both raised from Slips planted in *April*; quickly taking Root if they are Shoots of the last Year, but will not grow if they are older: They are apt to suffer by the Frost, especially if they have too much Wet, and therefore should be planted chiefly in the driest Parts of the *Garden*, where they may be the most expos'd to the Sun. *Lavender* makes a fine Edging in large Walks, if it be often clip'd; but for the sake of its Flowers, which are often used, we must have a Plantation of it apart; for were the Edging Plants suffered to flower, their Beauty will be spoil'd.

*Thyme* and *Hassop* are either raised from Seeds sown in *March* or *April*. or propagated from Slips



Slips planted in these Months: We have many sorts of *Thyme* of various Scents and Uses; the *Pot Thyme*, *Lemon Thyme*, and a sort with variegated Leaves are most commonly cultivated, and make very good Edgings that will last seven or eight Years: And beside them the *Maslick Thyme*, and the *Marum Syriacum* or *Cat Thyme*, are cultivated in many Gardens, for the sake of their refreshing Odour; but the latter, if it is in small Quantities, must be carefully defended from the *Cats*, who love to eat it, and are intoxicated with it; but I observe, where it is in abundance the *Cats* never disturb it. These two last Kinds should be planted in the warmest parts of the Garden, the others will grow any where.

*Sage* has many Varieties, but we propagate only three sorts of it, viz. The *Red Sage*, the *Tea Sage*, or *Sage of Virtue*, and the *Wormwood Sage*; these Kinds are raised from Slips taken from the Roots about the beginning of *April*, and planted a Foot apart in light Earth. The *Sage of Virtue* should be cut for drying, when it is full of young Shoots, for those only are fit to make *Tea* of; they should be gathered in a dry Day about Noon, and laid to dry in the Shade to be preserv'd for Use. I have been often told, that the *Wormwood Sage* is preferable to the former, affording a pleasanter Liquor, and more grateful to the Stomach.

We seldom meet with more than two sorts of *Rhue* in our Gardens, and their difference only

only consists in the Colours of their Leaves ; the one being variegated with Cream Colour, and the other of a plain Green : This Plant delights in shady Places, and is easily multiply'd by Slips set in *April* in a light Soil. In times of Pestilence this Plant has been much in request, believing, it prevents Infection.

*Mint*, or *Menth*, and *Baum*, should neither of them be wanting in a *Kitchen* Garden ; they are propagated by parting their Roots any time in the *Spring*, and will grow any where. *Mint* indeed is more generally cultivated than the other, as it is of it self a pleasant Sallad, and good in Soops and some Sauces, besides its extraordinary Use in *Stilling* : When it is about a Foot high, it should be cut to dry in Bunches for *Winter* Use, observing this as a general Rule, to cut every Herb design'd for drying in a dry Day, and then to dry them in the Shade.

Some *Gardeners* think it worth their while to plant some large Roots of *Mint* in the Corners of their hot Beds about *November*, that they may have young Shoots of it to mix among their *Winter* Sallads.

*Tansie* is increas'd by parting the Roots in the *Spring*, and is a Plant so valuable, that it must not be wanting ; some of it should always be kept dry in the *Winter*, especially for the use of those who are afflicted with the *Gout* in their Stomach : It is of that sovereign Efficacy in that Case, as I have found by Experience, that I think I should be guilty of ill Nature,

if I was to pass by this opportunity of making known the Method of using it. Boil half a handful of this Herb in half a Mutchkin of strong White-Wine, and drink this Decoction as hot as possible ; I have always found it to remove the Pain in less than a Quarter of an Hour.

*Wormwood* is either raised from Seeds or Slips planted in *March* ; it will grow in any Soil, and be apt to over run the Ground, if it be eaten by Hogs when the Seeds are ripe, which passing through their Bodies germinate and come up very quickly.

*Penny royal* and *Cammomile* are useful Herbs, and very well deserve Place in the Garden ; they delight in moist shady Places, and prosper best in a stiff Soil ; they are both propagated from Slips planted in *March* or *April*.

We have two Kinds of *Marjoram* commonly propagated in Gardens ; one sort called the *Winter Sweet Marjoram*, which will resist our Frosts, and remain good two or three Years without renewing, and the other is sown annually upon the hot Bed in *March*, not being able to defend it self from the Violence of our *Winters* : The first Kind is increas'd by planting the Slips about *March* or *April* in moist Places, but has not that agreeable Scent which we find in the other ; therefore some of the last sort should be dry'd every Year when it is grown pretty large.

*Carduus* is rais'd from Seeds sown either the mid-

middle of *August*, or in *March*; but I commend the *Autumn* Plants before those rais'd in the *Spring*, as they are much larger, and more vigorous than the others, and besides have a much better Season to dry in.

*Angelica* is rais'd from Seeds sown in *March* in a most rich Ground; it is a Plant that lasts good for several Years without renewing, and is of great Use.

*Dragons* ought also to be found in our Garden, as well for the Beauty of the Flowers, as the use made of the whole Plant in many Cases; it is multiply'd by transplanting the Suckers taken from about the Root in *March*: This Plant loves a fresh natural Soil and Shade.

*Fennel* and *Dill* are both propagated alike from Seeds sown in the *Spring*; they are useful Herbs, and should not be wanting in a Garden; the first having its tender Stalks blanched like *Sellery* makes a very good Sallad.

*Parsly* and *Clary* are also very useful Furnitures of a *Kitchen Garden*, both cultivated with great Facility, and raised from Seeds sown in *March*, and renewed every Year.

These being all the *Plants* that are required to grow in a *Kitchen Garden*, it's advis'd that they be planted in some place near the House, for the conveniency of gathering them with little trouble when they are wanted.

#### A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THAT there is to be sold at *JOHN WEIR's* Gardner at *Harriots Hospital*, and at *James Weir* Son to the said *JOHN*, in House at *Tolcross*, at the End of the *West-Port*: All Sorts of Garden Seeds, Fruit and Barren Trees, and *Ever-Greens*, as also *Flowers* of the best Kinds.



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